Numb. LXXXV.

THE

Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Contæining the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, June 25. to Thurſday, July 2. 1730.

The Plain-Dealer. N°. 9.

——— Tibi recto vivere talo
Ars dedit? Et veri ſpecies dignoſcere calles,
Ne qua ſubærato mendoſum tinniat auro?
Quæque ſequenda forent, & quæ vitanda viciſſim,
Illa prius creta, mox hæc carbone notaſti? Perſ.

AFTER my two Lectures on *philoſophical Doubting*, I dare ſay, the following epiſtolary Diſcourſe will be as acceptable to many of my Readers as it is to me. If they give due Attention to it, they will diſcover great Penetration and Juſtneſs of Thought, through the whole Deſign of the Writer; and be more fully convinced of the Reaſonableneſs of that Doctrine which I have ſo earneſtly recommended as abſolutely neceſſary to thoſe who would ſeek after Truth in their Opinions with Sincerity.

To the PLAIN-DEALER.

SIR,

SINCE you ſeem to have finiſhed your Lectures upon *philoſophical Doubting*, and give us no Hopes of any further Thoughts of your own upon that Subject; I take Leave (while the Papers on that Subject are in the Memory of your Readers) to ſend you a few Obſervations on the different Conduct of Men, with Relation to *Doubting*.

The Meaſures Mankind purſue, in this Reſpect, are often directly oppoſite; though equally calculated to forward and accompliſh their ſeveral Deſigns; according as they are either endeavouring to diſcover *Truth*, or to ſcreen themſelves from the Light of it. This Conſideration of the contrary Aims they have in View, may perhaps account for the Fears and Apprehenſions, which they who happen to be embarked in the latter of theſe Deſigns, (which is a kind of *inverted Philoſophy*) are apt to entertain of the *dangerous Doctrine of Doubting*; ſince it often raiſes unhappy Scruples in their Minds, and gives them great Diſturbance, while they are quietly retreating into Obſcurity, and intrenching themſelves in Errors. The ſame Conſideration may likewiſe contribute to remove their unjuſt and groundleſs Suſpicions; or at leaſt to expoſe their diſingenuous Cenſures of the innocent Liberty of *Doubting*: A Liberty which they all ſecurely take when they are deſirous to be informed, but pretend to be terribly alarmed at it when they are not willing to be undeceived.

The Truth of this Obſervation will evidently appear, if we conſider the different Care and Caution, with which Men uſually proceed in their Enquiries, as they are either ſucceſsfully advancing towards Truth, or ſhamefully retreating from it.

The ſeveral Subjects of Enquiry, we are engaged in, may be ranged under three general Heads. Under the Firſt I ſhall place ſuch Arts, Sciences, and Parts of Philoſophy, together with all the Variety of Knowledge, which are only ſought after for Curioſity and Entertainment.

The Second comprehends the Affairs of human Life, and the Methods of acquiring whatſoever is eſteemed valuable in the World.

The Third takes in the great Points of *Morality* and *Religion*, on which our *Happineſs* depends throughout the whole Courſe of our Exiſtence.

The Diſquiſitions ranged under the Firſt General Head may be looked upon as the peculiar Province of the Men of Letters and Leiſure; who not having herein any indirect Views to divert them from Truth, proceed in the Search of it with the utmoſt Freedom, and never ſcruple to make the ſtricteſt Scrutiny: The Enquirer is not any Way biaſſed or intereſted: He is left wholly indifferent; neither is any Perſon alarmed at the Freedom of his Enquiries.

The more uſeful Enquiries in the ſecond Claſs belong to the Men of Buſineſs; who, as they are more immediately concerned not to be impoſed upon, are nicely verſed in the defenſive Arts of *philoſophical Doubting*; and diſcover ſuch uncommon Acuteneſs and Penetration in unravelling the wily Frauds and Stratagems of thoſe they have to deal with, as is but faintly imitated by the ſubtileſt Reaſoners of the *ſcholaſtick Tribe*. Every Adventure in Trade is computed with the exacteſt Skill; every Step in Politicks is taken with the cooleſt Determination: In Concerns of theſe Kind, no Care is wanting that can ſecure us from Error; neither are we, upon ſuch Occaſions, ſo refined in our Prudence as to diſtruſt our own Eyes, and to judge it unſafe to ſee for our ſelves. But in theſe Affairs all Men deſire to be rightly informed: They are ſo far from being offended at any freedom of Enquiry, that, on the contrary, they are pleaſed with it; being ſenſible, they cannot by any other Method, hope for any Improvement in thoſe Arts and Scienees, which they know to be ſo uſeful and advantageous to them.

Thus do both the *Learned* and *Illiterate* Part of Mankind perfectly agree in the true Way to Knowledge, when they are thoroughly in earneſt in their Purſuit after it: And muſt therefore be ſelf-condemned, if they deviate from it upon thoſe Occaſions wherein it would be moſt fatal to them to be miſled.

The Points which are ranged under my laſt general Head, are thoſe, in which we are moſt averſe to Truth, and prepoſterouſly skillful to contrive our own Deception. And it is obſervable that *Freedom of Thought* (which is confeſſed to be ſo friendly to Truth on all other Occaſions) is only looked upon to be of dangerous Conſequence to Religion. As to *Morality*, the World leaves every Man at Liberty freely to reaſon himſelf into the ſublimeſt Degrees of it. It is in the great Concerns of Religion, that Men have been always found to be moſt inclinable to cramp their Enquiries, and conſequently to deceive themſelves. There is therefore juſt Reaſon to ſuſpect, that the great Tenderneſs of *Doubting*, which is obſerved in *religious Subjects*, is inſenſibly ſuggeſted by that *ſecret Propenſity to Error* with which that Tenderneſs is inſeparably accompanied, and to which it can only be ſubſervient.

Truth is like a real Object, which will bear being viewed on every Side and in every Light: While Error reſembles

resembles an imaginary Scene, formed by Paint and Perspective, which can only be viewed from a single Point, and vanishes as the Lights and Shades are varied.

The Aversion to that Light which detects the latent Disorders of the Mind, is experienced to be so strong, that we ought to be aware of it and well armed against it: And we may very justly apprehend our selves to be influenced by this Aversion, when such a sound Method of Enquiry, as we judge necessary to carry us through the Maze of Sciences, and the Intricacy of Business, is laid aside as unfit to conduct us to the much plainer and more interesting Truths of Religion.

Since therefore there is in our Minds such a Propensity to, and Connivance at *Error*, with a Reluctancy to *Truth*, and even a Dread of *Information*; it is highly unreasonable and very insiduous to deter Men yet more from a fair Enquiry (which they are so little inclinable to make) by grave Representations of the Danger of it; thus furnishing an Excuse for contented Ignorance and Presumption; strengthning thereby the Treachery of our Prejudices with a false Colour of *Sanctity* and *Zeal*.

I shall not enlarge upon this Sketch to the *Plain-Dealer*, who I hope will treat his Subjects with an unprejudiced Way of Reasoning. If you think it worthy your Pains, to place what I have said in a more clear and familiar Light, I doubt not but your Readers will be sufficiently warned against this Weakness of the Mind, which renders it unable to bear the Lustre of Truth: After which, you will not find it difficult to inspire them with a Resolution to conquer it. It may then be hoped, that (instead of the mistaken Jealousies they conceive of those who would incite them to a *Manly freedom of Thought*, under such just Limitations as you recommend) they will turn their *Contempt* and *Resentment* against the *ignoble Artifices*, and *narrow Sentiments* of the Persons, who discountenance *Plain-Dealing* in others, because they are *Strangers* to it themselves.

I am,

Your very humble Servant, &c.

Note, The foregoing nine *Plain-Dealers* were written by a Gentleman in *Maryland*, and first published there, in the *Maryland Gazette*; they have only suffered some trivial Alterations, which were necessary to make them suitable for a Publication here.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SALLEE, Mar. 26. N. S.

THE King Muly Abdalla having let all the Wax to farm, has caused great Uneasiness among the People, and many of them refuse to sell their Wax to the Farmers at any Price; and as great Part of the Country have not yet acknowledged him, he is making Preparations to set out in Person, in order to reduce them to his Obedience. The Black Standing Army begin to murmur, and the Posture of Affairs seem to threaten another Revolution. All the Silver and almost all the late King's Gold, which he had laid up, is exhausted. Trading is very dull, and the Country is crouded with European Goods, for which no Payment can be had but in Gold, a Price which renders great Loss. Provision is the only Thing in Demand which bears a good Price. It is computed that we have in this Town, European Goods unsold to the Value of 300,000 Ducats, which in case of a Revolution, will be a fine Bait for the Negroes.

ROME, April 1. N. S. The Marquiss D'Ormea, Minister of the King of Sardinia, is very assiduous to increase the Number of Adherents to his Master, and it is said has already fifteen Cardinals of his Party, and is in Hopes of gaining Cardinal Bohan and Bissi, by proposing that King's entring into the Alliance of Seville, in order to the entire oversetting the Party of Cardinal Imperiali, which yet subsists; so that it is manifest his Majesty opposes the said Cardinal, because he, with Cardinals Barberini, Corsini, Corradini, and Albini the Chamberlain, opposed the Adjustment of the Affairs of Savoy, and did not approve of some Privileges granted contrary to the Interest of the Holy See.

CADIZ, April 4. N. S. Yesterday arrived an Advice Boat in 92 Days from Buenos Ayres. She brings about 3000 Hides, and a few other Goods. Some Passengers are come on Shore, by whom we learn, that Money was very scarce there, the Viceroy having prevented any Silver from, or carrying any Goods to Potosi: The City was filled with European Goods, from the Portuguese Settlement at Nova Colona.

PARIS, April 25. N. S. Our last Letters from Rome advise, that the Election of a Pope was not yet over, neither was it likely to be in Haste. Don Lucas Spinola, Captain General of the King of Spain's Armies, set out hence some Days ago, to take upon him the Command of the Spanish Troops designed for Italy. Notwithstanding the great Preparations for War that are making by the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, we are still in Hopes they will not come to a Rupture; but that their Differences will be terminated by Way of Negotiation.

LONDON, April 17. Arthur Stert and John Goddard, Esqrs; lately appointed by his Majesty, Commissaries for settling such Differences with Spain as are by the Treaty of Seville referred to Commissaries, have determined to meet twice in a Week for some Time to come, at Garraway's Coffee-house near the Royal Exchange, in order to receive the Claims which any of our Merchants have on the Spaniards, on account of Captures and Seizures.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, *dated* Feb. 28.

WE are now busy in making Sugars, of which we shall have great Plenty, and very good, but no Price is yet broke. On the 12th past arrived here the Betty, Rennedy, with 330 Negroes, on the 16th the Benedicta, Raymond, with 115, and on the 19th the Peniell, Chrichton, all three of Bristol from Annamabo; the last sailed the 25th for Jamaica. On the 5th Instant arrived the Robert of Leverpool, Leatherland, with 150 Negroes; on the 11th the Guiney Hen of this Island, Launcelot, with 100, both from Annamabo. On the 21st the Pearl, Hughs, with 335 from Angola, and on the 24th the Cato, Marshal, with 350 from Calabar, both of Bristol. The Dove, Spackman, was at Angola with 200 Negroes the 7th of Jan. and would leave the Coast in 14 Days. The Hunter, Nailer, had 250, and was almost ready to sail. The Eyles Pink, Thompson, was at Malembo; she had but few Negroes.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Gilbert Burnet, Henry Robinson, George Ross, Esquires; together with Richard Dowdeswell, and Thomas Cochran, Esqrs; (in the Room of Alexander Wederburne and Tho. Broughton, Esqrs; deceased) to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Revenues of Excise in Scotland.

April 23. The Parliament of Ireland having finished the Business before them, were, by Order of the Lord Lieut. prorogued on the 15th Instant, after his Excellency had in a Speech returned them Thanks for their dispatching the publick Business, and took Notice of the Pleasure he had received from the good Harmony which had subsisted among them during the Session, and from the Hopes of a Scarcity of Grain being prevented for the future, by an Act lately passed there for encouraging of Tillage, and better employing the Poor; his Majesty having remitted his hereditary Duties on the Exportation of Wool and Yarn, as a Fund toward making the said Act more effectual.

We hear that on Tuesday last his Grace the Duke of Dorset kiss'd his Majesty's Hand on his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Last Week ten fine Horses were landed at the Tower, from his Majesty's Stud at Hanover, being two fine dark Grays, for his Majesty's Saddle Horses, four Duns for her Majesty's Chaises, and two dark Brown, to make up her Body Sett, with two fine Dun Horses for Chaises for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which are under the Care of the Groom that brought them, at his Majesty's Stable in the Meuse.

On Wednesday last, at a Meeting of the Directors of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, several more Contracts were made for Necessaries for the said Hospital, which will save a considerable Expence to that Noble Charity; and it was at the same Time agreed, that the said Directors and Officers of the House, shall on the 11th of June, being the Day of his Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown, dine for the first Time in the upper Part of the Hall painted by Sir James Thornhill; and the Pensioners,

to

to the Number of 700, are to dine at the ſame Time in the large Part of the ſaid Hall, ſeparated from the other Part only by Rails. The ſaid Directors are making Proviſion to admit 300 more, which will increaſe the Number of Penſioners to 1000, beſides Officers and Nurſes.

On Thurſday Evening Mr. Webb came to Town from Blandford in Dorſetſhire, and brought the melancholy News of the Death of the Lord Chief Baron Pengelly, who died there laſt Tueſday between 7 and 8 o' Clock in the Morning. His eminent Abilities, and unſhaken Integrity, will render his Memory for ever dear to all true Lovers of our Country and Conſtitution. His Corpſe is on the Road to London, and 'tis expected will be here this Evening. We hear that his Lordſhip has made Mr. Webb, who has been his Clerk for many Years, his ſole Executor, and given him all his real Eſtate without Account, which is thought to be worth 30,000 l. He has alſo left a conſiderable Sum of Money to diſcharge Priſoners in ſeveral Gaols for Debt in the weſtern Circuit.

It is ſaid that Mr. Juſtice Reynolds will ſucceed the Lord Chief Baron Pengelly.

April 25. We hear that the following Promotions will ſoon be made at Court, viz. The Right Hon. the Lord Trevor will be made Preſident of the Council, in the room of the late Duke of Devonſhire; Lord Wilmington Lord Privy Seal, in the Room of the Lord Trevor; his Grace the Duke of Dorſet Lord Lieut. of Ireland, in the Room of the Lord Carteret; his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Steward of the Houſhold, in the Room of the Duke of Dorſet; his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, in the Room of the Duke of Devonſhire; the Lord Harrington, Secretary of State, in the Room of the Lord Viſcount Townſhend; the Earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, Treaſurer of the Houſhold, in the Room of Sir Paul Methuen; Sir Conyers D' Arcy, Comptroller of the Houſhold, in the Room of the Earl of Winchelſea; the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Eſq; Paymaſter of the Forces, in the Room of the Lord Wilmington; Sir William Strickland, Secretary at War, in the Room of Henry Pelham, Eſq; Sir Thomas Frankland, Treaſurer to the Queen, in the Room of Sir William Strickland; Hugh Williams, Eſq; one of the Lords of Trade, in the Room of Sir Thomas Frankland; Sir Charles Turnour, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer for Life, in the Room of the Lord Wm. Pawlet, deceaſed; Sir William Young, one of the Lords of the Treaſury, in the Room of Sir Charles Turnour; Thomas Winnington, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the Room of Sir William Young; Sir Archer Croft, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the Room of Sir John Norris. Dr. Sayer, Surveyor General of the Land Revenue, in the Room of Philips Gybbon, Eſq; Horace Walpole, Eſq; Cofferer of his Majeſty's Houſhold, in the Room of the Earl of Lincoln, deceaſed; Edward Walpole (2d Son of Sir Robert Walpole) Joint Secretary of the Treaſury, in the Room of Horace Walpole, Eſq;

Mrs. Wheeler (who lately lived in Bartlett's Buildings in Holborn) Daughter of ------- Wheeler, Eſq; one of the Treaſurers of the Temple, left by her Will (dated March 27, 1730.) 2000 l. towards the Building of the Incurable Hoſpital adjoining to Bethlem in Moorfields.

Laſt Night arrived the Mails from Flanders, with Advice, that the Electreſs of Bavaria miſcarried of a Prince the 22d Inſtant, N. S. that the Jewels of the late Electreſs had been divided by Lots, that the fineſt Jewels fell to Duke Ferdinand, that the four Princes her Sons had each 60,000 Florins in ready Money, and that they ſtill expected from Venice the rich Furniture and other valuable Effects of their deceaſed Mother.

Laſt Saturday the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Torrington, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, and Sir Jacob Ackworth, Surveyor of the Navy, waited on his Royal Highneſs the Duke, to explain unto him the ſeveral Parts of the curious Model of the Orford Man of War, that was preſented to him by the Lady Tipping, valued at 500 l. It is the Model of that Ship in which the Earl of Orford commanded the Engliſh Fleet when he beat the French Fleet under Admiral Ponty. It is ſaid that his Royal Highneſs will be gradually inſtructed in Navigation, as likely in Time to be Lord High Admiral, being 2d Son of the Royal Blood.

PETERSBURG, March 27. Captain Berings, an Officer in the Sea-Service, returned hither the 28th paſt from Kamtſchatka, whither he was ſent by the Czarina Katherine, purſuant to the Orders of the Czar Peter I. to examine the Frontiers of that Country, which ſtretch towards the North-Eaſt; and to endeavour to diſcover, whether, as ſome imagine, they are joined to the North Part of America, or whether any Paſſage may be made that Way by Sea. That Captain ſet out the 5th of February, 1725. with ſeveral other Officers, Engineers, Seamen and Soldiers; and arriving at Ochotskoi, upon the utmoſt Confines of Siberia, he built there, in the Spring of the Year 1727, a Veſſel, in which he croſſed the Sea of Penſinski, and got ſafe to Kamtſchatka. The next Spring (1728.) he built upon the River Kamtſchatka another Veſſel, with which he ſteer'd towards the North-Eaſt, according to his Orders, and went as far as 67 Degrees 19 Minutes of Northern Latitude, where he diſcovered that there was in Fact a Paſſage to the North-Eaſt; ſo that, if not hindered by the Ice in thoſe Parts, one might go by Sea to Kamtſchatka, and from thence to Japan, China and the Eaſt-Indies; and according to the Report of the Inhabitants of that Country, a Veſſel did actually arrive at Kamtſchatka from Lena, about 50 or 60 Years ago. The Captain confirms, that that Country joins to Siberia in the North, and beſides the Chart he ſent hither in 1728. wherein is laid down his Rout from Tobolskoi to Ochotskoi, he has drawn another of the Country of Kamtſchatka, and of his Voyage by Sea; by which it appears, that it is extended in Breadth from South to North from the 51ſt to the 67th Degree of Northern Latitude; Its Length from the Weſtern Coaſt, reckoning by the Meridian of Tobolskoi, is 85 Degrees; and from the fartheſt Confines of the North-Eaſt, according to the ſame Meridian, it is 126 Degrees; which being calculated from the uſual Meridian of the Canary Iſlands, make on one Side 173 Degrees, and on the other 214. There is no doubt but ſeveral other Circuſtances of this new Diſcovery will be made publick in due Time. Capt. Berings ſet out from Ochotskoi in the Beginning of Auguſt laſt Year; ſo that he was ſix Months on the Road.

MOSCOW. March 31.

The following is the Subject of the Proclamation for the Coronation of the Czarina.

EVERY Body knows in what Manner our Hereditary Throne of the Ruſſian Empire is, through the unſpeakable Goodneſs of Almighty God, devolved upon us; and that all our Subjects have thereupon, as by Duty bound, taken an Oath of inviolable Fidelity to us, as their Rightful and Natural Lady; wherefore, as we are taught by God's holy Word, that the Hearts of Kings are in his Rule and Governance, and that he does diſpoſe and turn them as it ſeemeth beſt to his Divine Wiſdom; and it is moreover in Compliance with the Cuſtom of Chriſtian Monarchs, who as a Teſtimony of their Gratitude have always been anointed and crowned in the Houſe of God; we do hereby, and after the Chriſtian and laudable Example of our Anceſtors now with God, publickly acknowledge before all the World, that the ſupreme Government of this great and renowned Empire, which we have now taken upon us, was derived to us wholly and ſolely from God; and that, with the Favour of his Bleſſing and Protection, we deſign to take upon us the Crown and other Regalia of the Empire in Moſcow, at a General Aſſembly to implore the Mercy and Bleſſing of God, in the Month of April, 1730.

CHARLSTOWN, South-Carolina, June 11.

We have lately had a moſt ſucceſsful Cheat put upon the whole Country, by one Alexander Cummings, Eſq; a Stranger, who firſt arriv'd here between 3 and 4 Months ſince. He pretended to be a Gentleman of a great Eſtate in England, that he intended to ſettle in Carolina, and do wonderful Things for the Good of the Country. He began his Game by iſſuing out Promiſory Notes; and by his punctual Payment of them in Gold or Silver upon Sight, in a little Time they acquir'd a Credit and Currency equal with Money. He then erected a Loan-Office of his own, ſign'd great Quantities of his Notes, and emitted them upon Loan at 10 per Cent. Intereſt; the Borrowers mortgaging their Eſtates to him for Security. The Infatuation being general, and the Country fill'd with his Notes that were borrowed, he had an Opportunity of paſſing as many as he pleaſed himſelf, buying up with them abundance of Gold and Silver, and a great deal of Country Produce

which

which he ſhipp'd away continually. He ſet up 3 Offices in different Places, for receiving and changing his Notes into Specie, which continu'd to ſupport their Credit. He alſo bought ſeveral large Plantations, and built a Stone Houſe with Walls 3 foot thick, and ſtrong Doors and Windows, which he call'd his Treaſury. In fine, having drawn Bills of Exchange to a conſiderable Sum, and ſold 'em for ready Caſh, he went away publickly in a Man of War bound home, juſt 3 Weeks before one of his firſt Bills came back proteſted, with the Character of the Drawer. His Notes immediately loſt all their Credit, and ſunk in the Hands of the Poſſeſſors, being now worth no more than Waſte-Paper; and his Treaſury being broke open, nothing was found in it but ſome empty Boxes, old Iron, and other Rubbiſh. 'Tis computed he has not carry'd off leſs than 15000 l. Sterling; and we have only this Comfort left for the Loſs of our Money, that no Man can laugh at his Neighbour; or rather, that every Man may laugh at all his Neighbours.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, June 29. Inward Entries.

New from Briſtol, Folkner from Newfoundland, Payton from Jamaica, Spencer from Bay of Honduras, Meeker and Robinſon from Rh. Iſland, Poulton from Turks Iſland, Young from Bermuda, Smith from Antigua. *Outward Entries*, Goodridge for Nevis, Beekman for Boſton, Meeker for Rh. Iſland, Young for Curacoa, Bedford for Maryland, Folkner for Newfoundland. *Cleared for Departure*, Wells to Curacoa, Boſch to Boſton, Bourdet jun. to Briſtol, Folkner to Newfoundland.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Sloop Five Siſters, John Joell, from S. Carolina.
Brigt. Anna Maria, John Mead, from Leverpool.

Entred outwards.

Sloop Experience, John Tucker, for Jamaica.
——— Seaflower, Philip Doz, for Boſton.
——— William and John, John Watts, for Maryland.
——— Five Siſters, John Joell, for Barbadoes.
——— Hanover, Habijah Savage, for Antigua.
Ship Tryal, Samuel Bicknell, for Barbadoes.

Cleared out.

Sloop Experience, George Wells, to Jamaica.
——— Sea-flower, Philip Doz, to Boſton.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in a Fortnight paſt.

Church	2.	Baptiſts		0.
Quakers	0.	Strangers,	Whites	2.
Presbyterians	0.		Blacks	2.

Advertiſements.

AT Mr. *William Croſſthwaite*'s, Peruke-Maker, oppoſite to the *Pewter-Platter* in *Frontſtreet*, is a Perſon lately from *London*, who has a parcel of fine Ivory, and ſeveral other Sorts of Knives and Forks to ſell. *N. B.* He ſells at the very loweſt Prices, being the Maker.

RUN away from *William Smith* of *Philadelphia*, Shoemaker, a Servant Man, named *John Norris*, aged about 24 Years, of middle Stature, ſmooth Face, with ſharp ſhins, his Hair cut off; He had on a dark colour'd Coat with cut Sleeves, ſtrip'd blue and white homeſpun Jacket and Breeches, and a pair of Leather Breeches, and Trowſers, with two white Shirts; ſuppoſed to be in Company with one *James Curry*, an Apprentice to Mrs. *Paris* of *Philadelphia*, Braſs-Founder; he is about 19 Years of Age, tall and ſlender, with aſh-colour Clothes, and ſhort dark Hair if not cut off. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his ſaid Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Five Pounds* Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me, *William Smith.* June 8.

N. B. He has taken with him ſeveral Working Tools belonging to the Shoemakers Trade; and is ſuppoſed to be working about the Country, at his own Trade, or at Harveſt Work. Perhaps *Curry* and he may have parted and changed Clothes.

A Likely Negro Woman to be ſold: She can Waſh and Iron very well, and do Houſe-work. Enquire of *Joſeph Allen* in *Front-ſtreet.*

RUN away on *Sunday*, *June* 21, from *John Dexter* of *Philadelphia*, Sadler, a Servant Man named *William Brown*, aged about 20 Years, a tall ſlim Fellow, pretty much pock-mark'd, his Hair cut off; he had on a light-colour'd Coat, with ozenbrigs Jacket and Breeches, and two Shirts. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *John Dexter.*

TAKEN out of a Field in *Nottingham*, in *Cheſter County*, on *Wedneſday* Night the 17th of *June* paſt, a likely grey Mare of four Years old, branded with TR on the near Shoulder, ſhod all round, a ſwitch Tail, and trimmed Main, part hanging on the far ſide; ſhe paces very well. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, and gives Notice ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *Thomas Rogers.*

NEar the Meeting-Houſe in *Merion*, at the Houſe of *Robert Nevett*, are to be ſold all Sorts of Merchants Goods, Hollands, Linens, Woollens, *Engliſh* Ware of all Sorts, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, Books and Pamphlets in great Variety, Spices, Sugar, Melaſſes, and all Sorts of Grocery Ware, at very reaſonable Rates; he having brought moſt of his Goods over from *Wales* with him. Note, *The Houſe is a white Houſe, a little below Dr.* Jones's *on the Road Side.*

RUN away on *Sunday* Night the 15th of *June*, from *James Brendly* of this City, a Servant Man named *John Tyler*, by Trade a Hatter, aged abont 22 Years, middle Stature, pale Complexion, dark ſhort Hair ſhav'd about 4 Months ſince, grey Eyes and an impudent Look; hath a brown Pea Jacket ſcarce long enough for him, a half-worn white Shirt, one Pair of Leather Breeches and two Pair of ozenbrig Breeches, a ſtrip'd flannel Waſtcoat, and an ozenbrig Jacket over it, black worſted Stockings, half-worn wooden-heel'd Shoes and a Felt Hat.

RUN away at the ſame time from *Charles Blake*, at the Sign of the *Brigantine* in this City, a Servant Man named *Thomas Tamerlane*, an *Eaſt Indian*, by Trade a Rigger, about 23 Years of Age, ſmall of Stature with round Shoulders, no Hair, ſpeaks and writes good Engliſh: Had on a ſpeckled Shirt, ſtrip'd blue and white flannel Jacket, Tarry Trowſes, good Shoes, and a Felt Hat. 'Tis ſuppoſed they are both gone together.

Whoever ſecures the aboveſaid Servants, ſo that they may be had again, and gives Notice to their ſaid Maſters, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward for each, and reaſonable charges paid, by *James Brendly*, and *Charles Blake.*

VEry good Sweet Almonds to be ſold by *Thomas Nevill*, at his Houſe in *Cheſnutſtreet*, by Wholeſale or Retale.

STOLEN or ſtrayed away from *Owen Humphreys*'s Paſture, a Brown-bay Gelding, between 14 and 15 Hands high, marked IR on the near Hip, about eight Years old, ſuppoſed to be gone about *Byberry*, *Frankford*, *Oxford*, or *Pennypack*. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Gelding, and brings him to *Owen Humphreys* in *Market Street*, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid, by *Owen Humphreys. June* 29, 1730.

THOMAS PETERS, Shopkeeper.

IS removed to his New Houſe, right oppoſite to the *Three Tuns* in *Cheſtnut Street*, *Philadelphia*; Where he continues to furniſh his Cuſtomers with all Sorts of *European* and other Shop Goods at reaſonable Rates, as uſual.

Some of our laſt Papers were wrought off with the following Tranſpoſition. In the 2d Column of the 2d Page, that which is properly the 6th Line is placed as the 9th, ſo that what is now the 9th Line muſt be read as the 6th, in order to make Senſe of that Part of the Paragraph. The judicious Reader will eaſily diſtinguiſh accidental Errors from the Blunders of Ignorance, and more readily excuſe the former which ſometimes happen unavoidably.

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